Multifunctional Monitoring of Polymer/Clay Compounding Using Dielectric, Optical and Fluorescence Measurements

Anthony J. Bur, Yu-Hsin Lee, Steven C. Roth and Paul R. Start NIST, Polymers Division

and

Paul H. Maupin
Office of Basic Energy Science, US Dept.of Energy



Outline

- **✓ The NIST Dielectric Slit Die**
- **✓ Monitoring Nylon/Clay Nanocomposites Compounding**
 - Dielectric
 - Optical transmission
 - Fluorescence



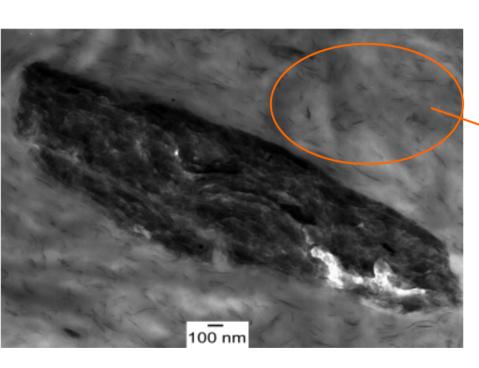
Outline

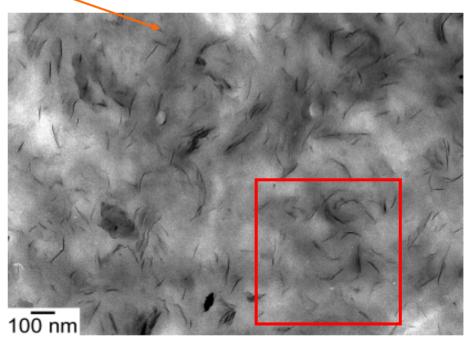
- **✓ The NIST Dielectric Slit Die**
- **✓ Monitoring Nylon/Clay Nanocomposites Compounding**
 - Dielectric
 - Optical transmission
 - Fluorescence
- **✓ Model Development: Extent of Exfoliation**



Outstanding Question: What is an exfoliated clay nanocomposite?

Nylon 6/30B clay







Exfoliation is the Goal

Enhanced resin-filler interface surface area yields:

- Improved materials properties of composites with less filler material
- Improved mechanical properties
 - modulus, strength, toughness
 - applications: automotive, packaging
- Improved barrier resin behavior
- Improved fire retardation



Exfoliation is the Goal

Enhanced resin-filler interface surface area yields:

- Improved materials properties of composites with less filler material
- Improved mechanical properties
 - modulus, strength, toughness
 - applications: automotive, packaging
- Improved barrier resin behavior
- Improved fire retardation

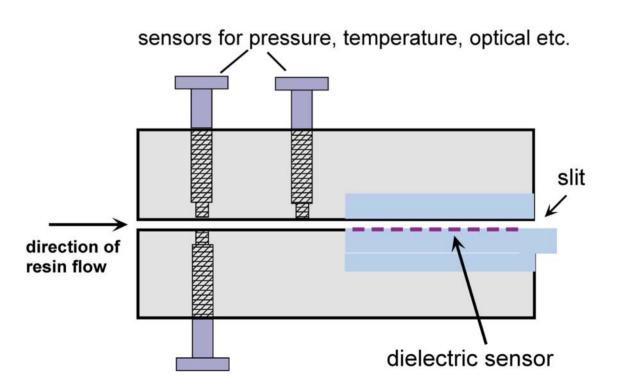
In order to control exfoliation, you must first measure it.



The NIST Dielectric Slit Die

Instrument Concept:

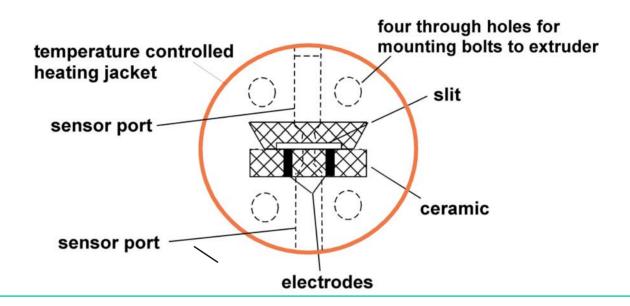
A Slit Platform for Mounting Multiple Sensors





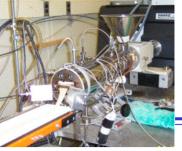
The NIST Dielectric Slit Die

Front View

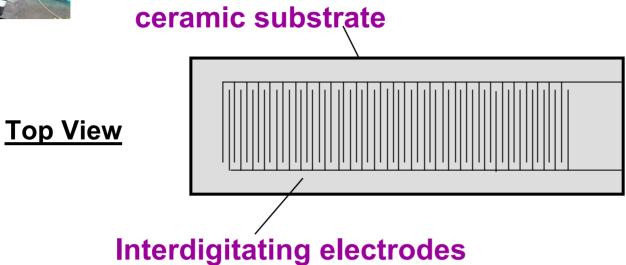


Advantage of the slit configuration:

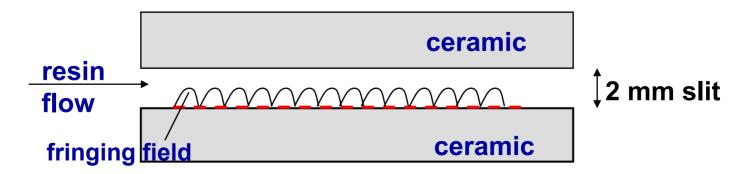
- Constant geometry sample chamber can be interrogated by multiple of sensors
- Has configuration of a slit die rheometer.



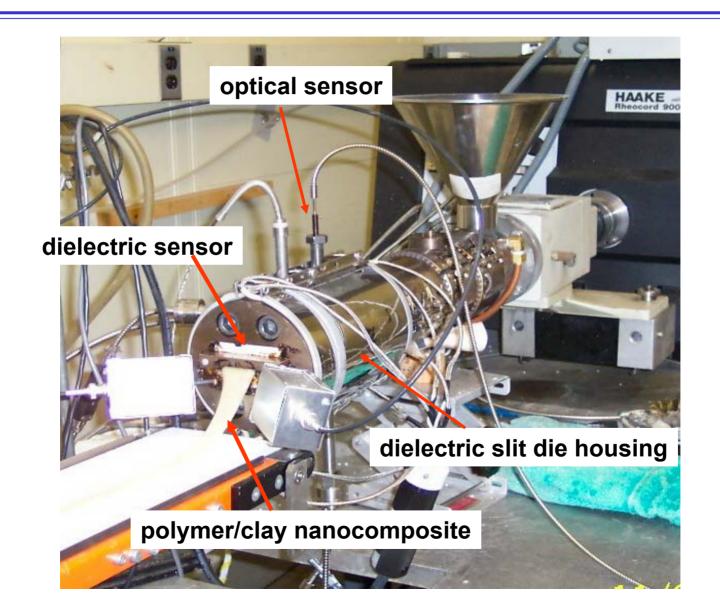
Interdigitating Electrodes



Side View

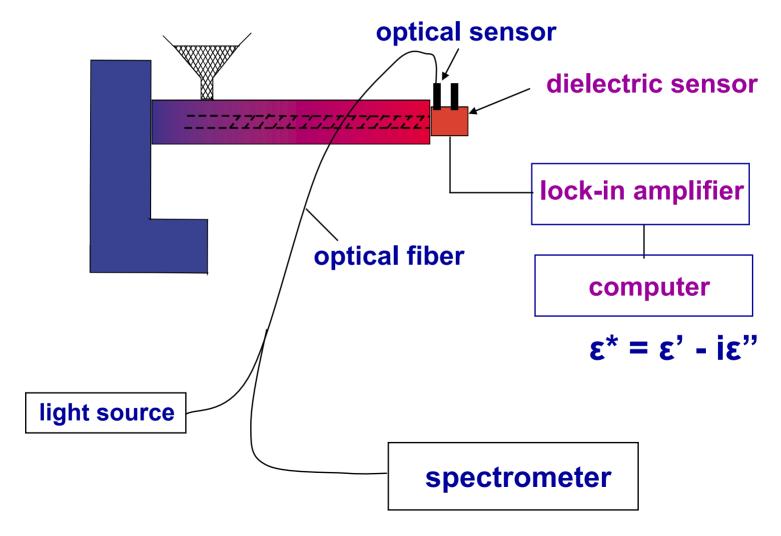


The NIST Dielectric Slit Die





Experimental Setup for Extrusion

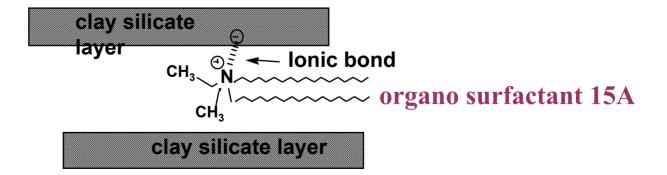




Compounding Nylon/Clay Composites

Materials:

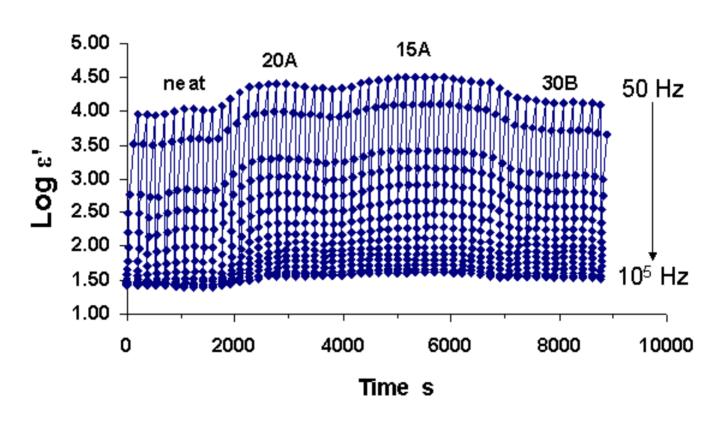
- nylon 11 and Nylon 6
- montmorillonite clays
 - natural Na+ clay (aggregate composite)
 - three organo modified clays
 15A, 20A, 30B (partially exfoliated)



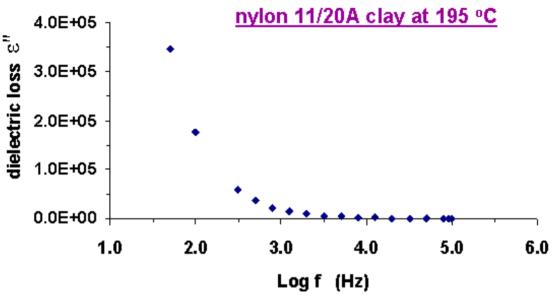


Compounding Nylon/Clay Composites: Dielectric Monitoring

nylon 11 at 195 °C







Data are fit with dispersion function:

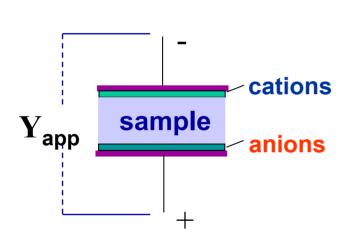
$$\varepsilon^* = -\frac{i\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon_o} + \varepsilon_{\infty} + \sum_{j} \frac{\left(\varepsilon_o - \varepsilon_{\infty}\right)_{j}}{\left[1 + \left(i\omega\tau_{j}\right)^{1 - \alpha_{j}}\right]}$$

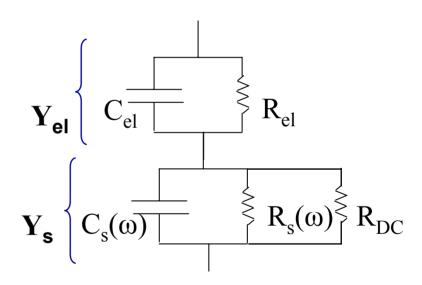
DC conductivity

Cole-Cole dielectric relaxation



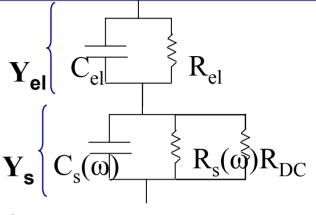
Electrical impedance model:







Electrical impedance model:



$$\varepsilon^* = -\frac{i\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon_o} + \varepsilon_{\infty} + \sum_{j} \frac{\left(\varepsilon_o - \varepsilon_{\infty}\right)_{j}}{\left[1 + \left(i\omega\tau_{j}\right)^{1-\alpha_{j}}\right]}$$

DC conductivity

Cole-Cole dielectric relaxation



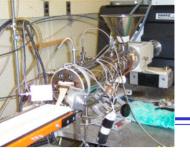
$$\varepsilon^* = -\frac{i\sigma}{\omega \varepsilon_o} + \varepsilon_{\infty} + \sum_{j} \frac{\left(\varepsilon_o - \varepsilon_{\infty}\right)_{j}}{\left[1 + \left(i\omega\tau_{j}\right)^{l - \alpha_{j}}\right]}$$

DC conductivity

Cole-Cole dielectric relaxation

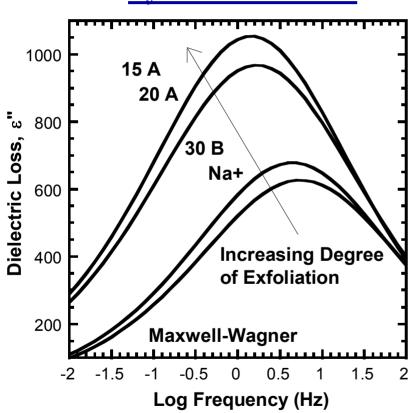
Analysis protocol:

- Examine raw data for relaxation phenomena noting magnitude and position on frequency scale
- Carry out non-linear regression curve fitting to retrieve relaxation parameters



Maxwell Wagner Relaxation

nylon 11 at 195 °C

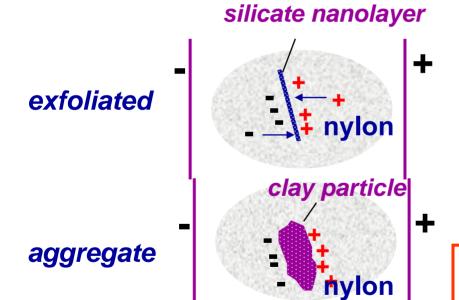


	Log f _{MW}
Nylon 11 at 198 °C	
Nylon 11/Na+	0.74
Nylon 11/30B	0.62
Nylon 11/20A	0.24
Nylon 11/15A	0.16
Nylon 6 at 242 °C	
Nylon 6/15A	1.98
Nylon 6/30B	1.10



Maxwell Wagner Relaxation

Reflects RC Time Constant for Charging Polymer/Clay Interface

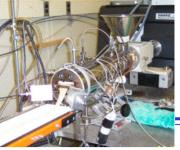


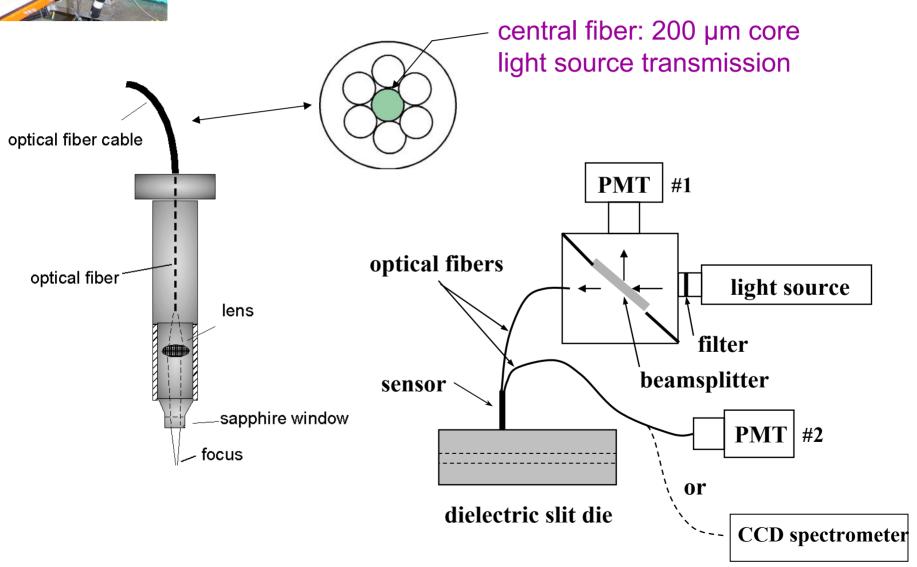
$$RC = \tau_{MW} = (2\pi f_{MW})^{-1}$$

R = resistance of nylon (constant)

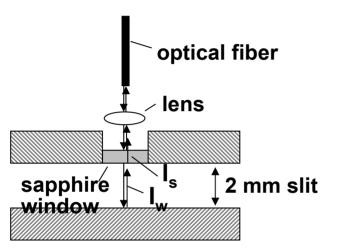
C = capacitance of clay particle (increases with exfoliation)

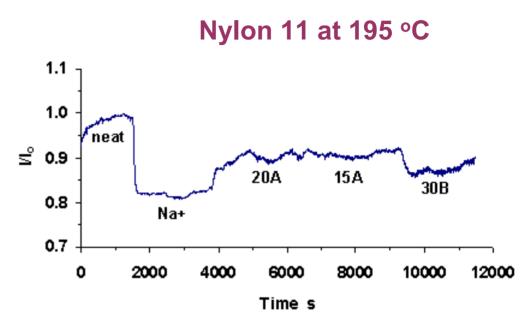
 $\tau_{MW} \ \ large \ or \ f_{MW} \ small$ $for \ exfoliated \ composite$

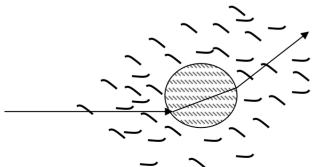




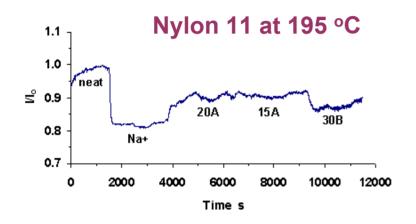






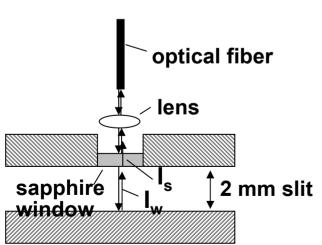




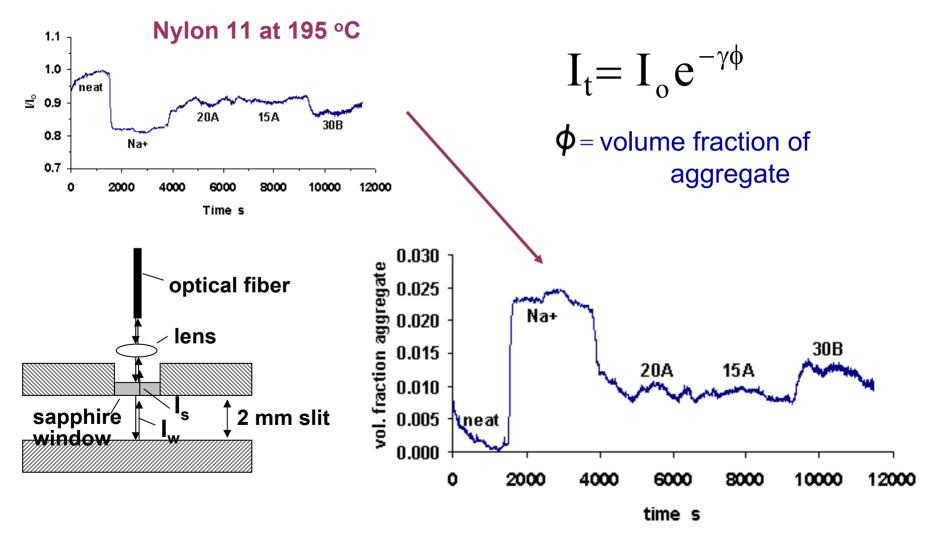


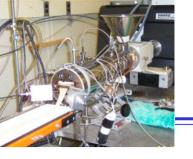


φ = volume fraction of aggregate



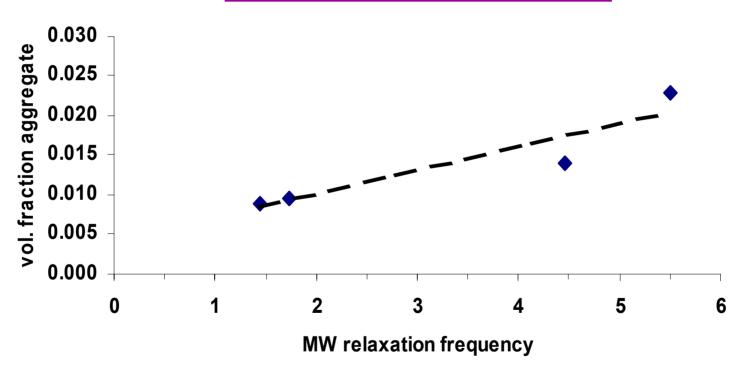






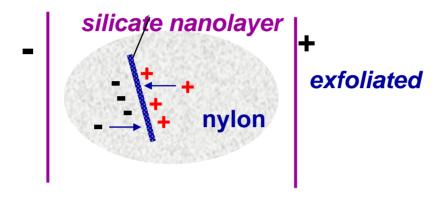
Compounding Nylon/Clay Composites Extent of Exfoliation

nylon 11/clay nanocomposites





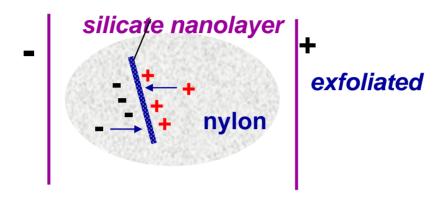
Compounding Nylon/Clay Composites Developing an Extent of Exfoliation Scale



Calculate time constant for charging capacitor



Compounding Nylon/Clay Composites Developing an Extent of Exfoliation Scale



 $RC = \tau_{MW}$ or $\rho \epsilon = \tau_{MW}$ time constant:

drift velocity: bv = qE where $b = 6\pi\eta a$ (Stokes)

Ohm's law: $nqv \rho = E$

Extent of Exfoliation:
$$\frac{n_o C}{nC_o} = \frac{n_o q^2 \tau_{MW}}{6\pi\epsilon_o \eta a}$$



Compounding Nylon/Clay Composites Developing an Extent of Exfoliation Scale

Extent of Exfoliation:
$$\frac{n_o C}{nC_o} = \frac{n_o q^2 \tau_{MW}}{6\pi\epsilon_o \eta a}$$

η is molecular viscosity – obtain from diffusion constant or dielectric relaxation time

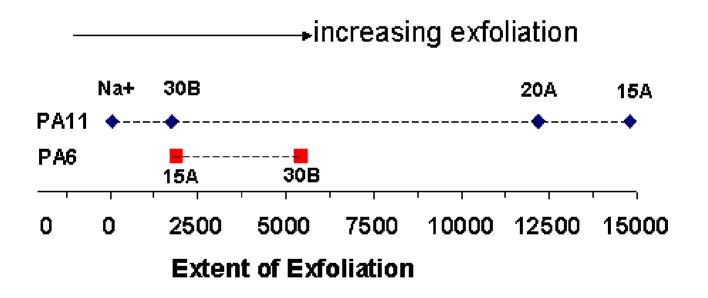
From dielectric measurements:

$$\tau_{r} = \frac{8\pi\eta a^{3}}{2kT}$$



An Extent of Exfoliation Scale

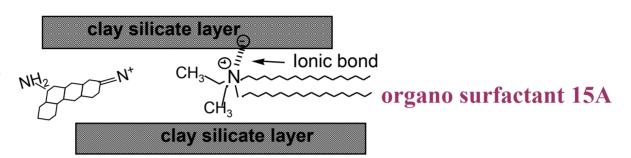
Use τ_r from γ relaxation of nylon:

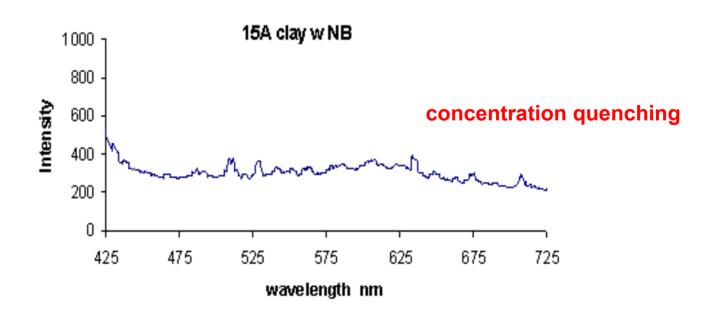




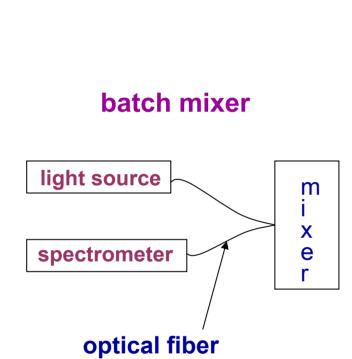
Compounding Nylon/Clay Composites: Fluorescence Monitoring

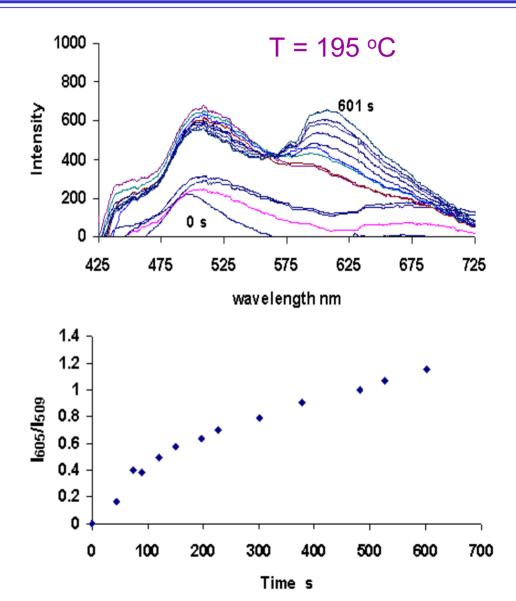
nile blue replaces 5% of surfactant by ion exchange

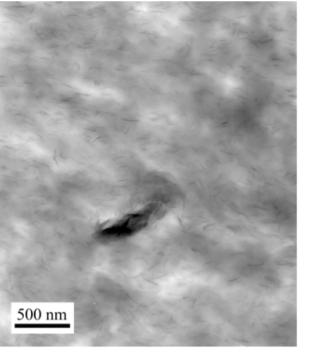




Compounding Nylon 11/15A nile blue dye



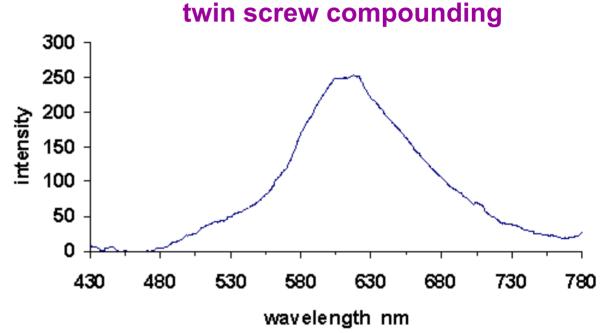


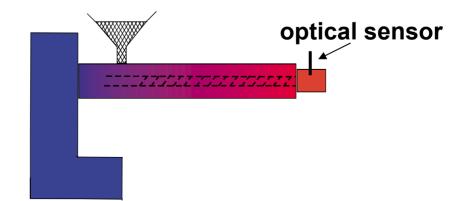


TEM from extrusion

batch mixer 601 s Intensity wavelength nm

Compounding Nylon 11/15A nile blue







Summary

- The NIST Dielectric Slit Die
- Extent of exfoliation in nylon/clay nanocomposites from
 - Dielectric
 - Optical transmission
 - Fluorescence
- Measuring Extent of Exfoliation is prerequisite for controlling exfoliation